KIM IL SUNG

Nation

Lives for the Future

Kathmandu, Nepal

KIM IL SUNG NATION LIVES FOR THE FUTURE

Regye Banatunge

Kathmandu, Nepal
2009

Kim Il Sung Nation lives for the Future

This book is published from the manuscripts left by the late Mr. Regye Ranatungye, Chairman of the Sri-Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association and Chief Director of the Asian Institute of the Juche Idea

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Presenting this book

I am already 70.

Now I am in the twilight of my life.

Looking back upon not so short a time of life, I remember the past days when I did my utmost for the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. Counting from my university days when I embarked on the road of progressive social activities, my political career reaches half a century.

During the period I joined in legislative activities as an assemblyman from ruling or opposition parties and sometimes busied myself fulfilling my obligations as a government official.

In the course of it I established my viewpoint and attitude towards internal and external factors influencing human existence, social system and political development.

I also confirmed what kind of personality and leadership ability a politician should possess.

On the basis of it, I kept it as my faith that politicians should love and protect justice and truth in social relations and oppose an aggressive policy against peaceful countries.

At last I came to firmly believe that such a faith should be the first and foremost feature of politicians of all countries.

This planet is a universal village of billions of people.

If anybody does not respect social justice, but acts in an arbitrary manner, how can the international society be maintained and every country make progress.

If anybody is trying to transform nature and society in disregard of scientific laws and justice, can he be successful?

War makes human being live in hostility, hating and killing each other and destroys the civilization and wealth created by humankind.

War is the greatest social evil.

Tolstoy, a Russian writer, in his novel "War and peace" branded war as the worst enemy of humankind.

But for peace, how can humankind exist and develop?

Generally speaking, politics is a social function to organize and direct human activities in a unified manner to suit the common interests of society. Therefore, when justice and truth are not respected and peace is not maintained, politics can't fulfill its mission.

Society is composed of different classes and strata and their interests are also different.

A politician should mix himself with different men belonging to different classes and strata and acting for their own interests and make them act to suit the common interests of society.

That's why a politician should be possessed of ample theories and experiences.

Only then, can he join in complicated and changeful political activities with appropriate methods.

Now this planet witnesses a variety of political systems of society and modes of activities of political leaders.

Spending my whole life as a politician, I acquired the

theories and experiences needed to my activities.

Hence, I came to protect justice and peace on the basis of my faith and have my own view on Korean issue where peace and war and justice and injustice are in the most acute confrontation.

Korea is a small country like ours, but it is utterly different from ours in factors of its political development. Our country is not in confrontation with any hostile country, but Korea stands face to face with the United States, its hostile country with the military demarcation line in-between.

The United States has different political system and politics and constantly threatens Korea's destiny. A Sri-Lanka proverb says a child who lost his parents early, becomes sensible early.

It means that he who is to manage complicated and difficult task by himself can not but mature earlier than others. The proverb might not be fit for society. Moreover, the situations of Sri-Lanka and Korea are utterly different. Korea is in a cold winter in snowstorm when Sri-Lanka is in a balmy spring day. Those who live in a cold area might be frozen to death, if they fail to shelter themselves from the cold. Likewise, Korea can neither defend its ideas and system, nor guarantee its existence without fighting against the invasion of the United States. That's why this country could not but attach prime importance to national defense and build the economy under the heavy burden. In the course of it Korea accumulated so many experiences that other countries could

not even imagine.

I formed the Sri-Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association in 1985 and became its chairman. Since then I have visited Korea on eight occasions, once two and a half year on the average. I attended an international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula and the 13th world festival of youth and students. I also participated in many ceremonies to celebrate the founding anniversaries of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other events.

On the occasions I was received by President **Kim Il Sung** and posed for a photograph with him and was invited to dinners arranged by him.

Besides, I met and conversed with officials of different level and visited facilities of political, economic, cultural and other fields.

In a word, I can say with pride that as a Sri-Lankan, I have a deep knowledge of Korea from a historic and systematic point of view.

A Korean proverb says "when dying, a tiger leaves its skin, but a man leaves his name".

I assume that by a man leaving his name when dying, it means that he leaves a book containing his ideas and intention.

Living the last phase of my life, I, as Sri-Lankan politician who is familiar with Korean affairs, am obliged to tell Sri-Lankan people, young people in particular, what kind of

country Korea is and how the people in that society struggle for developing the achievements gained by their leader and for enjoying a worthwhile life.

I believe that the experiences of Korea would greatly help the Sri-Lankan youths harden their confidence and encourage them.

I present this book with such an aim and so I would be very thankful, if you, my readers, read and comment it.

Author

1. Situation changed

I decided to write a book on People's Korea in September 2006 when I visited Korea for the 8th time.

At that time I went to Korea to participate in the 10th session of the Executive Committee of the Council of Directors of the International Institute of the Juche Idea.

The session reviewed the work of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and discussed the orientation of work for 2007.

The session also discussed on vigorously conducting the work to expand and strengthen the Juche idea study organizations and encourage the adherents to the Juche idea and other people of the world to visit Korea, the homeland of Juche.

It also stressed the need for all the Juche idea study organizations to strengthen interchanges and experience exchange meetings and called on them to bring about a fresh turn in disseminating the Juche idea in celebration of Sun's Day and the birth anniversary of General **Kim Jong Il** in 2007.

Because I was convinced that the Juche idea as the guiding idea of the present era, the era of independence, plays a great role in the transformation of nature and society, I had conducted activities to disseminate the Juche idea in Sri-Lanka ahead of the session.

After the session I thought, though I was busy and it

would be difficult to write something, I should write a book on Korea, the homeland of the Juche idea.

Then, the readers would be deeply impressed by the origin of the Juche idea and Korea, its embodiment, and greatly encouraged to apply it to Sri-Lanka for the development of the country and the nation.

So, I planned to write in a broad manner on Korea's policy to embody the Juche idea, its contribution to the country's change and progress as well as the current features of Korea.

I hoped that the readers could find the experiences and lessons in every sphere of Korea and use them for the development of Sri-Lanka.

Nevertheless, not more than a month after I returned home an unexpected problem took place in the situation of Korea.

It was not a partial and secondary, but serious problem related to the destiny of the country and the nation.

On the tenth of October the Korean Central News Agency on the authorization reported that on the 9th Korean scientists and technicians conducted an underground nuclear test safely by their own wisdom and technology.

The news agency said that during the test there was no effluence of radioactivity and added that the nuclear test would contribute to peace and security in and around the Korean peninsula.

After the release of the report, the United States and Japan kicked up a row over the nuclear test of Korea.

On the 12 the Korean Foreign Ministry Affairs spokesmen

in a press statement said Korea could not but conduct the nuclear test because the United States threatened it with nuclear weapons and imposed sanctions and pressure on it.

He added that Korea's nuclear test was aimed to verify its nuclear possession in actuality for defending its sovereignty and vital rights.

The spokesman went on: though the nuclear test succeeded, Korea's will for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula remains unchangeable and the recent nuclear test does not go against the 6 party joint statement signed by China, Russia, the United States, Japan and south Korea along with the DPRK on September 19, 2005.

The inevitable circumstances of the nuclear possession and test were quite evident.

The United States, however, let the UN Security Council adopt a resolution on the 10 of October to further step up sanctions and blockade against Korea on the pretext that Korea's nuclear test threatens global peace and security.

On the 17th of October a Korean foreign ministry spokesman made public a statement denouncing the resolution of the UN Security Council.

The statement defined the nuclear test as a defensive countermeasure to safeguard the country's sovereignty and the lives and properties of the people from the increasing nuclear threat, sanctions and pressure of the United States, and went on: We conducted the nuclear test legally after announcing of it beforehand.

It is a powerful deterrence against the nuclear blackmail and new war plot of the United States and would contribute to peace and safety in north East Asia.

If the United States infringes upon the sovereignty and vital rights of Korea under the resolution of the UN Security Council, we would deal a relentless blow.

We would watch the movement of the United States afterwards and take measures to cope with it, the statement said.

In September too, the United States had let the UN Security Council adopt a resolution to step up sanctions on the pretext of Korea's launching of missiles for strengthening the self-defensive deterrence.

Korea regards sovereignty and vital rights as the issue of its destiny.

The repeated sanctions and blockade of the United States drove Korea to have no further patience. In Sri-Lanka, too, some political analysts expressed their concern that the increasing sanctions and blockade of the United States might lead to a war in Korea.

I hoped for peace and security of Korea and that's why watched developments with deep apprehensions that the situation might grow worse.

The United States had already designated Korea and some other countries as targets of its nuclear attack.

To cope with it, Korea developed nuclear weapons as deterrence of nuclear war and conducted underground nuclear

test.

If the United States triggers off a war, it might develop to a nuclear war inflicting terrible destruction upon humankind.

In August 1945 the United States dropped a nuclear bomb to Hiroshima, Japan, killing 200,000 people. The bomb, however, had less power of destruction than the present megaton class nuclear weapon of the United States.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea at present, its destructions and casualties will be great beyond imagination.

A US institute presumed that in case a war breaks out in Korea, the first strike of north Korea would kill one million US and south Korean troops and inflict one million US dollars worth of damage upon the United States and one trillion dollars worth of damage upon south Korea.

During the First World War battles were fought in 38 countries with a population of 1,500 million, killing 9.5 million people and wounding another 20 million and the Second World War involved 61 countries with 80 % of the world population (2,000 million people), killing 55 million people and wounding another 90 million.

Viewed in this light, if a war breaks out at present, it would cause a countless disaster.

A nuclear war is terrible not only in its destruction power, but in its involvement of unlimited number of countries.

Now the United States is in military alliance with Japan and south Korea and takes it for its main policy to draw its friendly and allied nations into a war for its supremacy.

After all, a war will be easily expanded to many countries. In the first and second world wars one or two countries declared war at first because of their relationship of alliance and common interests, but the number increased rapidly, covering the whole world.

During the Korean War in the 1950s, too, the United States mobilized 15 satellite countries to the war.

As the precedent proves, if a war breaks out in Korea it would spread to the whole world soon and involve many countries and troops, causing miserable disasters.

From this I thought I should write a book showing the reality of Korea which is now on the eve of fight.

Now the attention of many people is focused on Korea.

If I write a book pertaining to Korea, it would show the readers the vivid reality of Korea and they would learn much experiences and lessons from that.

2. A country of Songun politics

People's Korea is enforcing Songun politics.

Songun politics is a politics of giving priority to military affairs and attaching prime importance to revolutionary armed forces.

Songun politics proceeded from the reality of Korea today where the anti-imperialist military front is its first line to cope with the US aggressive policy. With an aim to dominate the world, the United States regards Korea as its military bridgehead and strategic military base for invading the continent.

Korea is linked to the Eurasian continent on the ground and the Pacific on the sea. That's why this country is an important strategic stronghold to have relations with any country and region of Asia and the Pacific. The former US President Truman said "I've always considered south Korea to be a priceless military forward base" and the former US state secretary Dulles described the Korean peninsula as a knife to divide and cut the Asian continent as one pleased.

In order to convert Korea into its strategic base, the United States bisected Korea into the south and north and occupied south Korea after WWII. And then they converted south Korea into their colonial military base. In an attempt to swallow up the north of Korea, too, the United States ignited a war of aggression in 1950, only to suffer shameful defeat. In the late 1980s and the early 1990s the US persisted in

ideological and cultural penetration, thereby pulling down socialism in the Soviet Union and other east European countries

Witnessing developments, the United States thought that in Korea, too, socialism would collapse soon.

It was because Korea was the same in the category of socialism.

Though the United States wanted to see Korea destroyed, the latter's prestige and influence grew higher and higher.

Confused at it, the United States intensified sanctions and pressure to bear upon Korea.

In the 1990s Korea put a 5,000-KW test atomic reactor into operation and began to build a 200,000 KW atomic power station.

The United States feared that it might lead to the manufacture of nuclear weapons. So, in 1993 it let the International Atomic Energy Agency demand Korea accepts nuclear inspection.

At the same time, the US forces and the south Korean troops staged joint war games in south Korea and resorted to a scheme to mobilize multinational forces internationally.

To cope with it, Korea declared its withdrawal from the IAEA and placed the whole party, the entire army and all people on a semi-war state.

Before it the United States had mobilized a multi-national force to punish Iraq which occupied Kuwait. With the same attitude the United States tried to threaten Korea, but this

country was not surprised at all.

The former US president Clinton recognized that pressure could not solve the problem and dispatched his predecessor Carter to Korea.

At a meeting with President **Kim Il Sung**, Carter agreed to the view of President **Kim Il Sung** that dialogue is the best way of solving the nuclear issue. Back home, he reversed the situation, urging the United States to have talks with the DPRK to solve the nuclear issue.

Consequently, DPRK-US talks took place and reached an agreement that Korea should stop building a test nuclear power plant and the United States build a 2 million KW atomic power plant for Korea by 2003 and supply 500,000 tons of heavy oil to compensate for the loss caused by the suspended power production.

After that Bush, a republican, was elected US president over a democrat. As the boss of the neo-conservative forces he turned over all agreements with Korea in an attempt to defeat Korea with physical pressure.

Speaking ill of Korea as an "axis of evil", "rogue" state and target of nuclear preemptive attack, Bush stepped up his moves to isolate Korea politically by mobilizing allied and satellite states.

Bush let the US forces and south Korean troops more frequently perpetrate joint military actions to pressurize Korea militarily.

Bush changed military strategy plans "5027", "5029" and

others from conception program to actual operation program.

He prohibited all kinds of economic dealings with Korea and froze the funds of Korea-related companies in the United States.

In violation of international laws and order the United States seized a Korean trading ship in the high seas and searched it and forced Japan and other allied countries to intensify sanctions against Korea. The United States even put pressure upon south Korea to discontinue economic cooperation with the fellow countrymen in the north and humanitarian work. The Bush administration's Korea policy is, in a word, not coexistence with the DPRK, but the elimination of its system and its existence itself through military pressure and internal disturbance.

To make matters worse, this country was to tide over great difficulties in the economic construction.

There was laid an obstacle in the way of import of raw and other materials such as oil, cokes and crude rubber which had been purchased from the socialist market.

It affected steel, tire, power, and other production, thereby paralyzing the economy as a whole.

What was worse, Korea suffered natural disasters.

The heavy rain in 1994 inundated over 33,739 hectares of paddy fields and 228,170 hectares of maize fields, thereby causing the loss of 720,000 tons of grain.

The rain also destroyed many buildings, machines and facilities as well as over 50 ships.

In 1995, too, natural disasters repeated. After covering the damages in Unpa county during the torrential rain in July and August, a foreign correspondent said:

"Jaeryong plain has turned into a sea.

There remains only rotten rice. The half of a concrete bridge was washed away and a primary school disappeared and poplar trees were rooted out.

The area is reduced to a ruin.

On the marsh land where must have been many dwelling houses and structures there are scattered lots of fallen pillars, large drums, bricks, concrete fractions and iron roofs."

The repeated natural disasters caused the loss of over 570,000 tons of rice and 420,000 tons of maize in 1996 alone.

Due to the severe drought, storm and tidal waves more than 106,740 hectares of land in the west coastal area did not yield grain at all in 1997, too.

Dwelling houses for over 10,000 families and many public buildings were demolished, more than 330 hectares of coastal fish farms and more than 5,650 hectares of salt fields were destroyed and 120,000 tons of the produced salt was washed away and large numbers of machines, facilities, materials and domestic animals were lost.

The collapse of socialist market and repeated natural calamities gave rise to grave difficulties threatening the existence of Korea itself.

Owing to the lack of electricity many factories ceased operation.

Tragic sacrifices took place owing to the shortage of food.

The situation was extremely serious.

A Japan-based magazine said: "North Korea is now faced with a miserable destiny.

The existence of north Korea itself is illogical because it is suffering pitiful hunger and cold as well as power shortage".

Generally speaking, the situation of Korea was in the worst state.

Many factories could not work, production fell below annual average and the people's livelihood was poor beyond description.

The enemies were waiting for Korea to collapse while further intensifying all kinds of artifices behind the screen of dialogue and negotiation.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** found the ways to tide over the crisis and get out of the difficult situation in strengthening the army and enhancing its role.

On the New Year's Day in 1995 he visited a post in a young pine tree grove as the first on-site inspection since the passing away of President **Kim Il Sung**.

He continued his Songun revolutionary leadership.

Korea calls the army-centered revolutionary leadership Songun politics.

Songun politics of Korea is political modes of fighting with the enemy by making the whole society learn after the people's army which is the most powerful and militant for its organization, discipline and unity. In a word, it is a political

mode of fighting with the enemy by arming all members of society with the spirit of resolutely defending the leader and carrying through his order and direction at the cost of their lives.

It is a political mode of enlisting the political, military and economic dynamism of the country to the maximum in the shortest time and bringing the strength of the army and people into full play.

The keynote of Songun politics is to organize the revolutionary force with the people's army as its pillar and strengthen the military power.

The military power in Korea comprises three points such as the strengthening of the people's army, the completion of the defense industry both in quantity and quality and the establishment of all people's defense system. What is important in strengthening the people's army is to make every soldier more firmly prepared politically and ideologically. Defense industry should produce combat and technical devices based on the latest science and technology to cope with contingency.

In establishing the all people's defense system it is important to arm all people and fortify the whole country more firmly.

The basis of Songun politics is the Juche idea and its root is President **Kim Il Sung**'s idea on attaching prime importance to military affairs and weapons.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** solved all problems arising in the

revolution and construction on the principle of giving priority to military affairs and pushed ahead with the socialist construction as a whole with the people's army as its pillar, thereby making the country powerful politically, ideologically and militarily in harsh trials.

On August 31, 1998 Korea launched the artificial earth satellite named "Kwangmyongsong No. l" and on July 5, 2006, fired several missiles with different ranges at a time.

On October 9 that year Korea successfully carried out an underground nuclear test.

Along with defense industry this country is activating civilian industry to bring about a new leap in economic growth through reconstruction and modernization.

Comparing the "Arduous march" and forced march in the 1990s with the situation of today, we can say Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s succession to Songun idea and Songun revolution evidently prove his talented and miraculous ability.

Thanks to Songun politics Korea greatly elevated its position and prepared itself for both confrontation and dialogue with the enemies. Songun politics greatly encourages the newly independent countries and those countries standing face to face with imperialism.

As long as imperialism exists on the earth and its aggression policy continues, Songun politics will demonstrate its might as the most effective political mode to cope with it.

Songun politics is utterly different from the military fascist dictatorship which enforces fascist rule with strong

arms and militarism which concentrates the human and material resources of a country on strengthening military capabilities to invade other countries. Songun politics is highly praised in south Korea and different countries of the world. Military experts across the world comment: "Military confrontation is the most confident field of General **Kim Jong Il**" and "The United States can never win a war against the Korean People's Army which is equipped with surprise attack abilities in accordance with General **Kim Jong Il**'s strategy and army leadership art."

The former US secretary of state Powell said:

I am not confident of Korean War.

It is because I do not know the feature of General **Kim Jong Il**, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Koreans are united single-mindedly around their leader and the north Koreans' hatred for the US is very strong.

The people in this country from birth to grave never stop calling for killing Americans.

Children call any wrong-doer American and any bad thing American's. So it is not easy to win a fight against such a nation.

Now the world public says that the globe is rotating on the axis of the homeland of Songun politics and the time of the world is flowing with the Songun weapon as hour standard.

A south Korean internet newspaper "Chaju Minbo" wrote:

Of all countries of the world only the north can overpower

the United States.

The single-minded unity of the north Korean people around **Kim Jong Il**, Chairman of the National Defense Commission, is stronger than physical preparations.

It is because single-minded unity makes the physical strength of independence.

The entire people in the north are firmly convinced that to defend their Republic, the stronghold of socialism, is to defend global peace and the future of the progressive humankind.

With such confidence they are possessed of such military capabilities to contain the United States, looking forward to a final battle with the United States.

It is hard to estimate the strength of the north Korean people who are ready to sacrifice themselves for defending their proud motherland."

A south Korean professor of political science in an article entitled "Songun politics and the people's attitude" said: "Songun politics safeguards the lives of our people in the south. But for the invincible Songun politics, the whole territory would have already been covered with flames of war against the north ignited by the United States and the people in the south would not have escaped death.

Is it not true that thanks to the Songun weapon there exist a government and gentlemen such as ministers, assemblymen and businessmen on this land? But for the weapon, they could not have traveled abroad, toured Mt. Kumgang or held

exhibitions and the like. The south owes the north its best thanks. We can not find proper words to express our thanks, nor can we find the ways to live up to the benevolence."

In an article titled "Superb strategy to win without fighting" Kim Myong Chol director of the Japan-based Korea-US Peace Centre said:

From the point of view of the five-thousand year long history of Korea the United States is the last foreign force on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean nation's grudge is directed to the United States. The pent-up resentment of the Koreans can be satisfied only by General Secretary **Kim Jong Il**.

General Secretary **Kim Jong Il** is the peerless brilliant commander.

"Though he made preparations to fight with the United States, he wins victory without fighting, by applying his superb strategy.

It means that north Korea can overpower the United States without fighting.

On the basis of its military power capable of defeating the United States, Korea would bring the United States to a political convention and lead the convention victoriously.

In the course of it, south Korea would retake its prerogative of supreme command and establish independence.

The law on public security would be scrapped and a genuine democracy be ensured.

Just this is the country's reunification our nation wants to

see impatiently.

North Korea would overpower the United States without fighting and reunify the country."

This article spread widely to the world, attracting the attention of the public.

3. Not taken in by honeyed words

The United States is scheming to lead Korea to collapse by breaking it down internally through ideological and cultural penetration along with physical pressure by military power.

The attempt to break it down from within through ideological and cultural penetration is one of the two pillars of the hostile policy towards Korea along with military pressure.

The ideological and cultural penetration of a foreign country against the Korean people, the young people of a new generation in particular, is not a new thing.

The United States had already applied ideological and cultural penetration to frustrating socialism, and breaking up the Soviet Union and other east European countries.

Through "Radio Free Europe" founded in 1949 the United States conducted an intensive ideological offensive to degenerate the Soviet Union and other east European countries from within.

A large amount of CD plates and publications introducing Yankee-mode of idea and culture were brought into those countries.

In the psychological warfare the United States loudly cried about freedom, democracy and human rights and clamored as if Soviet socialism had been lacking those things and thus hindered the people from enjoying their natural human rights and the life fit for their individuality.

The "strategic companions" ranging from Khrushchev to Gorbatchov who cried only for peaceful coexistence with the United States and a value for all people did not pay attention to the fact that the reactionary propaganda of the United States was destroying socialism bit by bit.

It was a poison to imbue the people in socialist society with Yankee-mode of idea and, in particular, to deprave the young people who had not gone through the whirlpools of life.

Consequently, the decadent Yankee idea was mixed with the revisionist idea to bring down the socialist system. The United States won victory in confrontation with the Soviet Union through ideological and cultural penetration without firing a shot.

Therefore, the United States continues to use the method today too, as the most effective means to bring down the socialist system.

During the war of invasion of Iraq the United States scattered 28 million handbills and conducted smear campaigns for 17 hours a day at different frequencies by mobilizing special operation planes. They bribed not a few officers on the upper stratum and made soldiers impotent and thus could conquer Iraq without being resisted greatly.

On the basis of the experience the United States has so far committed vicious ideological and cultural penetration in Korea too, in an attempt to break down the unity of the Korean people.

The US psychological warfare experts clamored that what can not be done by 100 fighter bombers can be done by 10 apostles.

Every year, they allot 1 billion $ to psychological warfare against Korea.

The United States is disseminating all-mighty dollar theory, murder, robbery, fraud, swindle, vulgar sexual desire and dissipation through publications and videocassettes which can attract many people.

Crying about "peace" and "humanitarian cooperation" and "aid", the United States embellishes itself as a free and democratic society, affluent society and a society for all people's welfare.

The United States uses its agents to spread publications, video and audiocassettes and mini radios and TV sets through the channel of trade and travel.

By using the same paper and printing types as being used in Korea they even manufacture booklets, magazines and song books about sexual desire, dissipation and misanthropy to deprave people.

"Radio Free Asia" went into operation in 1996.

The United States allotted one million dollars to Korean language service aimed at breakdown from within.

80% of the broadcasting contents are criticism on internal affairs and false rumors.

The United States is trying to give rise to public discontent with social system and leadership.

The United States is attempting to spread religion and superstition by sending in bibles and other religious books and books on superstition.

The United States dispatches spies and subversive elements and let them hand anti-government printed matter over to impure elements and spread false reports to create chaos.

All those tricks, however, do not work on the Korean people. Because the Korean people are firmly confident in their idea and system and see the deceptiveness of the US false reports in the reality of the United States and south Korea.

The Korean people are very strong in confidence in their idea and system.

The guiding idea of the Korean people is the Juche idea.

The Juche idea was founded by President **Kim Il Sung** and applied to the Korean revolution by him. It is an idea that the popular masses are masters of the revolution and construction and driving force of the revolution and construction.

It is an idea to work out lines and policies on all matters arising in the revolution and construction to suit the reality of the country and the interests of the people and carry through them by enlisting the strength of the people. Under the guidance of the Juche idea President **Kim Il Sung** won the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and war against the US aggression and converted Korea into a powerful socialist

country.

The Korean people are guided by the Juche idea whose validity has already been proved in practice.

They adopt foreign policies and experiences if they suit the reality of Korea, otherwise they reject them.

The Juche idea teaches that the socio-political integrity of man is more precious than his physical life.

Sexual desire, dissipation, murder, robbery and fraud are necessary to satisfy the pleasure and wicked curiosity of an individual.

All of them are morally base and dirty acts to attract people by exciting their peripheral nervous system. The Korean young people are devoting their lives unhesitatingly for their comrades and collective.

It is easy to understand that they would never accept any appeasement and deception designed to encourage individual pleasure and dissipation.

Korea rejects so called American "liberty" as dissoluteness.

Those who are crying about American "liberty" say that liberty is an arbitrary acts that even when all others are working, they should be allowed to play or sleep if they want.

Even in individualist society production activity is conducted collectively. If anybody loves such liberty as not to do what he should do, but only play, how production goes on and what the fields related would become.

Korea regards American democracy as a democracy for

monopolistic plutocrats.

In the United States where the government plays the role of an underling of the monopoly, democracy is not provided to the working people.

In the United States where election and all other political activities are decided by money, how the moneyless working masses can participate in political activity on equal footing.

Many regions restrict the right to election according to education, the length of residence and property.

The "aid" and "cooperation" of the United States are all aimed to broaden the scope of rule of monopolistic plutocrats and plunder other countries.

South Korea has received the US "aid" for a long time and is now in cooperation relations with it. But south Korea is greatly plundered by the gratuitous provision of military bases, the expenses for the upkeep of the US forces, unequal exchange and the penetration of the US capital.

Now in south Korea there is going on the struggle against the free trade agreement, the opening of rice market and beef market.

It shows the real feature of the US "aid" and "cooperation". As all of us know, the south Korea-US free trade agreement is a product of the US aggression and plunder to step up the economic domination and subordination of south Korea under the cloak of "economic globalization".

The United States signed the free trade agreement with south Korea to open the south Korean market totally and thus

pull down the trade barrier which is not profitable to it.

In case the US-south Korea free trade agreement is effectuated, bankruptcy will take place in not only farming and stock breeding of south Korea which are weak in competitive power, but also minor industries, thus causing unemployment and poverty and, finally, deepening political chaos and economic subordination. It is as clear as daylight.

The opening of beef market is faced with a protest of the south Korean people. In the United States the mad cow disease threatens the health of people seriously.

Recently, too, those who ate beef suffered from mad cow disease, but the south Korean regime opened the beef market under the pressure of the United States, thereby causing great disasters.

That's why the south Korean people have turned out in anti-government demonstration, calling for trial of mad cow, mad policy and mad government.

The Korean people reject the US ideological and cultural penetration of the United States as well as market opening.

In Korea there are many old people who experienced the life of individualist society.

Through their experiences they firmly believe that American society is an unequal society where the rich get richer and the poor poorer and it is a heaven to the rich, but a hell to the poor.

The Koreans think that the United States seems gorgeous outwardly, but is rotten inwardly because of racial

discrimination, crimes, drugs and human traffic. The preceding generation of Korea let the new generation know how they were exploited in old society. Visitors to Korea can often see people reading the reminiscences of anti-Japanese guerrillas and President **Kim Il Sung**'s reminiscences "With the century".

Now the younger generation in Korea studies the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions purposefully not as a story of the preceding generation, but as their ideological and spiritual pabulum.

Korea is called a country strong ideologically on the basis of such an ideological and mental state of the people, I think.

The Korean people are critical of the corrupt American society and take all steps to prevent the US mode of thinking and culture from infiltrating.

The Korean people do not think that anybody who is well-fed and well-clad alone is happy.

Man is a social being with ideological consciousness and a member of society. That's why he who satisfies only his own physiological desire, but does not do anything is an impotent being in society.

The Korean people's view of human life is that happiness lies in making the whole society filled with vigor and all people live evenly well rather than eating well and living well alone.

That's why they do not envy the United States, though it is rich materially, but there many people are suffering from

poverty and maltreatment.

When only a handful of people live well while many other people are hungry and poor, such society can not be said to be good from the moral point of view.

The US and south Korean reactionaries are doggedly clinging to a psychological warfare, but in Korea there has never appeared any unsound ideological phenomenon, nor a disgusting spectacle. It proves the sound ideology of the Korean people.

It also shows that the ideological and cultural penetration of the United States is rejected in Korea and the Korean people are never taken in by any honeyed word.

4. Education gives knowledge and inspires confidence and will

Society is composed of people.

The ideological and mental state and cultural and technical level of the people of society is a criterion showing the development of society.

It is also an indication that shows the future development of society.

The foundation of the ideological and mental state of the people and their cultural and technical level are laid by education and developed in depth by research.

Education is a domain of social life which plays a positive role in rearing and developing people into social beings equipped with knowledge, morality and physique.

Korea gives greater importance to education than any other fields and takes it as an essential problem decisive of the prosperity of the country and the future destiny of the nation.

The state channels great strength into it.

Every country and nation wants to achieve progress and that's why all countries, nations and societies are deeply interested in the education of the younger generation.

And because education itself is raised to meet the demand of production practice, policy makers can't but pay attention to it.

But how much it is valued depends on the country and

nation.

Traveling Korea, I saw schools in remote mountain villages as well as in cities.

In streets I met many students reading while walking or waiting for a moment at a bus stop.

Witnessing such scenes, I felt that this country attaches a very great importance to education.

So, I made efforts to study the educational system, contents and methods of Korea despite my tight schedule.

Inquiring into the education of Korea, I found three characteristics of it.

First, Korea regards education as the most important domain in nation building.

It was based on the tradition of education established by President **Kim Il Sung** during his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

When he was fighting on Mt.Paektu against the Japanese imperialists, President **Kim Il Sung** set up Juvenile Corps schools in the guerrilla zone and educated all children in the zone free of charge.

President **Kim Il Sung**'s establishment of Juvenile Corps schools was entirely different from education in Europe. Europe started to establish schools and educate children because the development of production after the industrial revolution required workers possessed of elementary knowledge. In the guerrilla zone of Korea at that time the main job was farming. Industry was insignificant. Education

at Juvenile Corps schools was conducted not by the requirement of the development of production, but by the requirement of the revolutionary practice to fight against Japanese imperialism to liberate the country. President **Kim Il Sung** knew that knowledge would quickly awaken the children to political consciousness and enable them to fight courageously and creatively and so he educated them at schools and brought them up as the reserve for the revolution.

After finishing Juvenile Corps schools, children became the members of the Children's Company and then were grown in practice into anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and commanding officers.

If there was found an illiterate among volunteers, the President let them start from eradicating illiteracy.

After President **Kim Il Sung** defeated the Japanese imperialists and returned home triumphantly, his view of education was enhanced to a policy of the republic.

Education occupied the first and foremost place in state activity.

In Korea different stories can be told about how highly the state estimates education.

The first of them is a story that in 1946, the year following national liberation the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, the predecessor of the government of the DPRK discussed the issue of pencil production at its first session.

After the country was liberated, the state had to rehabilitate the factories which the Japanese imperialists

destroyed while fleeing and improve the impoverished livelihood of the people.

At the same time there were many pressing tasks such as to frustrate the maneuvers of the US imperialists occupying south Korea and prevent the resistance of the overthrown pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation.

Under such circumstances this country discussed pencil problem as the first agenda item.

Here is another story on how highly Korea estimates education.

When war broke out in Korea, the students studying abroad returned home to fight, but the state sent them back to continue their study.

At the front at that time there were going on fierce battles decisive of life or death, and in the rear too, the enemy aircraft dropped bombs.

In such a situation it was inconceivable for an ordinary man to decide to make the volunteers continue their study.

When the front was fixed in 1951, President **Kim Il Sung** called back all students who were fighting in the people's army and let them continue to study.

War is a bloody fight decisive of the issue of the country and the nation.

Under the slogan "All things for victory in the war!" all citizens thought only of victorious war and worked hard for the purpose.

In such a difficult period when even one more soldier was

needed the state called back students from the front.

It shows how deep a concern the state was directing to education.

During the war Korea saw to it that all primary and middle school children continued to study in shelters from the enemy's bombing.

With education put on the first place in nation building, Korea enforced the 4 year compulsory primary education in 1956 when it was rehabilitating the economy destroyed by war and in 1958, two year later, enforced the universal secondary education.

As a result, the children were enabled to receive free compulsory education to middle school for 10 years.

In order to promote the mental development of pre-school children President **Kim Il Sung** ensured in 1972 that the high class kindergarteners were given one year compulsory education and thus fixed the 11 year compulsory education as a law.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**, the heir to the revolutionary cause pioneered by President **Kim Il Sung** put forward a famous proposition "If education for the younger generation is postponed one step, the progress of the country is slowed ten steps" and ensures that education for the younger generation is intensified without let-up.

Another characteristic of Korean education is that all people study their whole life.

Education for all people and lifelong education means that

all people study and they study not only in school, but also in society after school.

Korea provides everybody with all conditions to study throughout his life. This country enforces the 11 year compulsory education completely and has more than 120 universities and colleges and other education institutions for studying while working in all domains of industry. After finishing the 11 year compulsory education some graduates go to universities or colleges and the others go out into society. In society they are involved in the education system of studying while working such as factory college, farm college and fishermen's college and the correspondent education system and receive higher education.

Besides, this country has cadre training schools in different fields of society. Many people study there.

Korea raised it as an immediate slogan to make the whole society intellectual because its final objective of social progress is to eliminate distinctions between urban and rural areas, the working class and peasantry and physical labor and mental work.

The regular education system, the system of studying while working and training school education system are distributed in all sectors and areas. The official who guided me said that after finishing the 11 year compulsory education he studied at a university and then 4 years more at a cadre training school.

In Korea cadres study at cadre training schools a month

every year and study by themselves more than 2 hours every day and attend a regular study system on Saturday.

Korea put forward slogans such as "Ours is the era of war of brains and the era of war of knowledge" and " The whole party, the entire army and all people must study" to enhance the atmosphere of study in society as well as at schools. The Grand People's Study House, a national library serves as a university of correspondence of society.

It provides public lecture by experts concerned, lecture by tape-recorder or on TV on political, scientific and technical problems.

Local libraries spread science and technology and organize public studies.

In factories and farms the employees learn political knowledge at "youth school" and technical information at "agronomic knowledge dissemination room" and "technology study room".

Yet another characteristic of Korea's education is that it established Juche thoroughly.

The aim of education in Korea is to train revolutionary personnel equipped with independence and creativity.

The mission of educational institutions is to bring up officials working devotedly for society and the collective. From this Korea defined it as the main principle of pedagogy to equip the younger generation with the revolutionary idea, ample knowledge and strong physique.

While giving priority to ideological education, it combines

knowledge and physical culture as a unified process.

Korea's education lets the students know their country, the revolution of their country, their society and their nation ahead of acquiring deep knowledge and technique.

Korea teaches students its own things in the main and makes them well versed in them.

It also makes them well aware of the country's history, culture and geography and well acquainted with the present reality of the country as well as its past.

The teachers let them know how to apply the scientific and technical information to the specific reality of Korea and also how to use the science and technology of foreign countries.

The lesson closely combines instruction and education, placing the ideological education above all things.

Education in Korea teaches the younger generation what ideological stance, attitude and preparedness they should have as the heir to the revolution.

The main content of the political and ideological education is the Juche idea of President **Kim Il Sung** and the lines and policies of Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

The process of teaching implants revolutionary confidence and moral obligation in the hearts of students and leads them to grow up as Korean revolutionaries who dedicate their lives for the party and the leader and for the country and the people

The education of social science teaches the students why Korea should adopt Songun politics and what and how they

should do to support the politics and thus leads them to establish their own attitude and stance by themselves.

The education of natural science explains how the knowledge of natural science is being applied now and how it can be applied to the development of defense industry and the economic construction.

For the purpose vivid examples are inserted in parts concerned of physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics, thereby making the students acquire more useful knowledge.

The education of social and natural sciences is linked with the reality and so the students learn how to use the information, principles and laws in practice and solve the problems arising in the revolution and construction by themselves.

In the education of natural science lecture, scientific experiment and production practice are combined and in the education of social science relevant debates and composition and socio-political activities are conducted to suit the contents of the lecture.

In recent years Korea has put the main emphasis to developing the latest science and technology and strengthened basic science education to enhance their ability to cognize and apply mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology and intensified the teaching of foreign languages to promote international cooperation and interchange.

The instruction of both natural and social sciences applies the method of developing the thinking of students and

combines lecture, experiment, practice and visual education.

This country presents the demand that if a teacher is to teach one, he should know ten or a hundred, be well versed in his major and, at the same time, enhance his knowledge of adjacent subjects as highly as his major.

It also calls on the teachers of middle school as well as university teachers to have academic titles and degrees in the near future.

University teachers closely link instruction to scientific research and work hard to find out children with inborn talent or especially high intellectual ability and bring them up as geniuses of the nation.

Scrutinizing Korea's education, we see the bright and promising future of the country.

5. Science and technology contribute to the building of a great prosperous and powerful nation

Whenever I think of the science and technology of Korea, I feel something mysterious about this country.

In the past Korea had Ri Sung Gi, a world famous chemical scientist who invented vinalon in the 1930s for the first time in the world, Kye Ung Sang, one of the most authoritative scientists in genetics and silkworm breeding and Won Hong Gu, a world famous ornithologist and many other famed scientists.

But now this country does not present any name of scientist with a world authority in a relevant sphere.

Anyhow, the science and technology of this country launched an artificial earth satellite in 1998 and prior to it fired missiles with the capacity of regulating range and in 2006 succeeded in the underground nuclear test. As a result, this country became a nuclear weapon state.

In Korea there is no foreign advisor or technician.

Having thoroughly established Juche in the revolution and construction, Korea is developing science and technology on the basis of its own raw materials and the researches of its own scientists.

The missile, artificial satellite and nuclear weapon can be said to have demonstrated the high level of Korea's science

and technology.

All of them were manufactured and tested by the Korean scientists and technicians by themselves on the basis of domestic resources.

Without the announcement of any name of famous scientist we can guess the level of Korea's defense science and technology.

Songun politics considers the developed science and technology one of the three pillars of the building of a prosperous and powerful nation along with Songun idea and weapon.

It is because science and technology gives a miraculous key to bringing about a leap forward and creating new things.

With its ideological and physical deterrence Korea is coping with the US policy to isolate and stifle it.

In accordance with the demand of Songun politics Korea's defence science and technology are going ahead of all other things.

But it does not mean that defence science and technology are not transferred to civilian industry.

In Korea, a socialist country, the means of production are owned by the state both in defence industry and civilian industry.

The state is giving priority to heavy industry, defence industry in particular, and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture which are civilian production fields. That's why the developed technology of defence industry is

transferred to civilian industry, thereby contributing to its development. Recently Korea has carried out technical renovation in large factories and rapidly increased production.

It is unthinkable apart from the introduction of advanced technology.

Under the Songun politics defence science and technology have made progress which was followed by the progress of science and technology of the civilian production field.

That was brought about by the following factors.

Firstly, it is the stance and attitude of Korean scientists and technicians towards their cause.

In Korea there is often seen a slogan that you should become an ardent patriot before becoming a scientist and though science has no border, our intellectuals have the socialist motherland of Juche.

Trying to understand the real meaning of the slogan that can not be seen in any other country, I thought in my own way and heard the opinion of my Korean comrades.

Science that is the system of knowledge on the essence of matters and phenomena and the law on their change and development is generally understood as the system of knowledge of nature, society and man as a whole or of different fields.

Science is the theoretical system of knowledge.

That's why it is not easy to become a scientist who is possessed of it.

A scientist is a competent man who not only received

regular education up to university and post-graduate institute, but acquired all of the knowledge of his major and made new invention or discovery with his bright brain and painstaking efforts.

There is no shortcut to science.

That's why without energetic efforts it is unthinkable to become a scientist devoting his all to scientific research.

From this a scientist in any society is believed to have a good brain, ample knowledge, creative thinking, strong confidence in his field and a sense of superiority.

Scientists in capitalist society are considered to be special beings that are hardly accessible and form a group of the upper stratum. Boasting of their knowledge, they think that in any society they would be able to live on their knowledge and some of them leave their country if anybody promises much money. After socialism was frustrated a lot of scientists and technicians in Russia and east Europe left for other countries in pursuit of an easy life.

Such an example can be seen frequently even now in many countries.

Korean scientists, however, have different attitude towards their country as well as scientific research.

First of all, they neither think of themselves as special beings, nor boast of their knowledge, nor act in a lordly manner.

Korean scientists are not different at all from ordinary people in their manner of dressing and words and deeds.

Korean scientists do never forget their origin.

The second and third generations who are forming the major stratum of scientists now always remember the benevolence of President **Kim Il Sung** who enabled them to study and become scientists.

The scientists of the period of Japanese colonial rule are cursing the racial discrimination policy of Japan.

They are confident that they started a genuine scientific research only from the period of the building of a new Korea and they feel the worth of scientist at present while devoting their all to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. During the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists Korea had not a higher learning institution. It was difficult to learn and there were few students.

So right after liberation the number of scientists in Korea was less than 10.

Now the number of scientists and technicians amounts to 1,800,000.

All of them studied at universities established by President **Kim Il Sung**, receiving a scholarship.

The Korean scientists clearly know who and what made them scientists and also are well aware of the reason why they should support the leader and serve the people by developing science.

This is the feature of Korean scientists that is utterly different from that of scientists in general, scientists in capitalist countries in particular.

Secondly, the Korean scientists display the spirit of devotion and collective wisdom.

They are firmly determined to serve the party and the leader and the motherland and the people with their scientific and technical knowledge.

Their thinking and activities are all directed to dedicating their scientific research successes to the leader and the motherland.

Since ours is the era of science and technology, the Korean scientists too, are faced with many problems for discovery and invention.

The Korean scientists have a clear viewpoint that they should be scientists not for science's sake, but for the revolutionary practice.

From this they are devoting their ardor and wisdom to solving pressing tasks for national defense and the improved livelihood of the people.

Collectivism is superior to individualism.

Likewise, collective wisdom displays incomparably higher strength than self-complacent wisdom.

Today science and technology call for wisdom of the collective.

The latest science and technology for the manufacture of nuclear arms and the development of missile call for the involvement of experts in different spheres such as nuclear technology, mining industry, engineering and chemical industry.

It is similar with a mine which needs mutual cooperation between experts in exploration, mining and ore dressing.

Creative cooperation of scientists and technicians, exchange of research successes and experiences, joint and cooperative researches, cooperation between scientific institutions and research institutions and between scientific institutions and universities are normal ways of cooperation. In Korea the State Academy of Sciences is an administrative organ to realize collectivism in scientific research.

The academy of sciences organizes and directs scientific researches and the introduction of their successes.

The academy of sciences not only registers all scientists and technicians, but comprehends their majors and ability.

Relying on the data, it mobilizes them, if necessary.

Not a single research institute can constantly have scientists and technicians needed for studying and manufacturing new goods.

That's why the State Academy of Sciences organizes joint research and mutual cooperation between scientific institutions or universities.

Koreans say ants break down a dyke.

It figuratively shows how great the strength of collectivism is.

Even if individual scientist and technician has not yet reached the world level, collective wisdom and skills can bring about high scientific and technological successes far surpassing the world level.

Collectivism is a process of concrete embodiment of the single-minded unity that symbolizes Korea.

Collectivism applies the latest science and technology with its might, thereby elevating Korean science and technology to the world level.

Now Korea is comprehensively realizing technical reconstruction in civilian production.

Korean scientists are playing a great role in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific.

The Juche-orientation of the national economy means the development of industry based on domestic resources and technique and the modernization of the national economy is the realization of automation and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization by computer.

The scientization of the national economy is the introduction of computer into the management and production activities.

In Korea computer is introduced in all sectors of the national economy, automating production and management as a whole.

Thirdly, Korean scientists and technicians realize creative cooperation.

Scientific theory which is man's creative brainchild is fruitful when it contributes to the practice of production.

The scientists and technicians of Korea do not consider science and technology to be separated from the practice of production.

They realize creative cooperation with workers and peasants, thereby playing a great part in raising productivity and solving scientific and technical problems arising in production process.

While introducing their research results into production, they verify their scientific truth.

New discoveries of scientists are introduced in production after studies in laboratories and test at pilot plants.

That's why scientists are engaged in scientific research in close relations with producers.

The workers and peasants who are in charge of production are solving scientific and technical problems arising in the process of production through creative cooperation with scientists and technicians.

In the course of it the scientists are enhancing their level of knowledge and the producers are acquiring technique, thus accelerating the intellectualization of the whole society.

In Korea the creative cooperation of scientists and technicians with producers is a normal process to introduce advanced science and technology into production and solve difficult problems in production.

A scientific research plan of scientists is connected with a plan of introduction into production and the result of scientific research pays off in the practice of production.

In Korea I met a February 17 shock brigade of scientists and technicians.

The shock brigade comprises scientists and technicians

possessed of different scientific and technical information so that they can solve problems in any production process.

After Korean Leader **Kim Jong Il** gave on-site guidance to a pit face of a non-ferrous metal mine scientists and technicians organized a shock brigade to carry through his instruction to help solve scientific and technical problems there.

The shock brigade is solving all problems in any sector and any industrial establishment.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** set forth the policy to reconstruct and modernize production processes by introducing advanced science and technology to suit the demand of the new century, a century of science and technology.

The policy is being successfully implemented at factories and enterprises under the help of shock brigades of scientists and technicians.

Korea has a well-regulated social organization in favor of the development of science and technology.

When there is raised a problem difficult to solve by themselves, they ask the Grand People's Study House for help.

The Grand People's Study House provides relevant scientific and technical books to meet their request.

If it is difficult to understand the book, the reader goes to a consultation room and asks for an explanation of it. If he needs a more systematic and comprehensive information, he asks for a lecture. The Grand People's Study House organizes a scientist's lecture. If he needs a further help, the reader asks

the research institute of the lecturer. Then, the institute helps him.

In case a difficult problem is raised, he can call at a relevant research institution and receive an expert's help.

The Korean scientists and technicians regard it as an honorable duty to join in production activities for the country's prosperity and render scientific and technical assistance with their knowledge.

The scientists and technicians' firm determination to contribute to national prosperity and their collective efforts and creative cooperation with producers are the motive force of the scientific and technological progress in Korea and a powerful source of ensuring its bright future.

6. Free medical care combined with sincerity

All people want to live long in good health.

It is a common desire of men, social beings, and their centuries-old wish.

How earnest the desire was is shown by a story that a king of our country drove many of his subjects to a road of death with an order not to return before finding an elixir of life for him. Similar stories can be heard in Korea and many other countries I have visited so far, though their contents are a little different from each other.

With the desire for long life in good health, people made simple folk remedies soon after they appeared on the earth.

In slave society there were physicians exclusively engaging in medical treatment.

But the desire for long life could not be realized in class society and now when we entered the 21st century the desire remains unfulfilled to most of the working people of many countries.

As long as the medical art remains a business and a moneymaking means, the working people's desire for long life in good health can't be realized.

This centuries-old desire is realized comprehensively and most thoroughly in Korea.

Under the socialist law on health every citizen in Korea is

provided with the right to enjoy the benefit of complete and universal free medical service.

Complete and universal medical service was enforced for the first time at the guerrilla base-liberated area when President **Kim Il Sung** was struggling for national liberation from the Japanese colonial rule.

On the principle of the Juche idea which regards man as transformer of nature and society and the most powerful and wise being in the world President **Kim Il Sung** correctly estimated the position of human health in the national liberation struggle and the life in the guerrilla base and introduced free medical care for the people in the base.

After liberation too, he built a new Korea with the Juche idea as the guiding principle of the revolution and construction. In 1950, only 5 years after liberation he enforced free medical service in public health, thereby realizing the people's centuries-old desire.

Complete and universal medical care was the benefit of the state to protect the people's health and thus enable them to enjoy an independent and creative life to the full.

After the enforcement of free medical care measles, typhoid, cholera and other communicable diseases were eliminated totally.

The measure also remarkably decreased the diseases of heart and blood vessel system, cancerous and metabolic diseases which were high in death rate and disability rate.

As a result, the average life expectancy of Koreans

increased to 74.5 in 1993 and thus Korea was called a country of long life in good health.

The public health system of Korea is a state policy associated with a warm love for man.

It contains all perfect measures for guaranteeing human life and health.

Just herein lies its characteristic different from that of other countries.

Songun politics in particular, more urgently calls for placing prevention ahead of cure and showing all sincerity in medical treatment.

What is characteristic in Korea's health system is, first, to firmly place prevention ahead of cure.

Public health work proceeds from the demand for ensuring people to enjoy an independent and creative life to the full.

Men's independent and creative activities are guaranteed by their independent ideological consciousness and sound physical strength as well as sanitary and cultural environment.

Even if anybody is possessed of high ideological consciousness and ample talents, he can not give full play to them without physical strength.

Man is a social being with independence, creativity and consciousness.

Having independence, man acts as master of the world and his own destiny and having creativity, man plays a role of transformer of nature and society.

Independence and creativity are guaranteed by consciousness.

The higher the level of consciousness, the better the creative activity for the prosperity of the country. However high the independence, creativity and consciousness of man may be, they

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cannot be manifested and translated into reality without strong physique.

Strong physique is ensured by sanitary and cultural circumstances. As a product of evolution, man is living on the basis of nature.

Science and technology, however highly they might be developed, are for transforming nature.

Man cannot live apart from nature.

Man should take care of nature. Sanitary and cultural circumstances are not ensured of themselves.

The health policy of Korea specifies every item to promote human health and provides all conditions for its implementation.

In particular, placing prevention ahead of cure is the most positive and active measure for ensuring health.

Medical cure assumes disease. Man wants to be healthy not by curing disease, but without falling ill.

Giving priority to prevention over treatment is a correct policy for realizing man's desire to live long in good health.

In Korea the state takes care of the people's lives and health with responsibility.

There the mission of medical science is to prevent disease and protect and improve human life and health.

Therefore, the demand of medical science lies in giving priority to prevention over cure.

For implementing the preventive medical policy Korea steps up sanitary and epidemiological work and makes efforts to prevent disease.

It also channels constant efforts into eliminating the source of disease itself.

Korea has well-regulated sanitary and epidemiological bodies from the capital to local areas and the officials concerned monitor the work.

They set up the popular sanitary and anti-epidemic system and take scientific and technical measures for it.

They give medical service on the principle of preventing diseases with high death rate and disability rate.

One of the most salient examples in the medical service for prevention is the activity of the dental disease prevention hospital.

The dental disease prevention hospital regularly conducts dental examinations and cures teeth in advance to protect them.

The epidemiological bodies regularly conduct general medical checkups of the inhabitants every year to prevent diseases.

Korea is vigorously carrying on the work to eliminate the source of diseases.

In the new century the health of human beings are seriously affected by the pollution of air, soil and water caused by the construction of industrial establishments of new domains.

The sanitary and epidemiological institutions of Korea regularly measure the contamination of air, water and soil to eradicate the influence of pollution and take preliminary steps to prevent it.

One of the steps is to do repeated examinations of the blueprints of a factory to be built and clarify if there is any pollution factor and normalize the pollution disposal facilities.

Preventive medicine is for the inhabitants who are not yet ill, but interested in their health.

That's why what is important here is to conduct hygienic propaganda properly so that the inhabitants could know preventive medicine information and participate in sanitation of their own accord. Korea defined hygienic propaganda as a political work to carry through the preventive measure and conducts it actively by using diversified forms and methods in mass media and officials' oral, visual and art propagandas.

The section doctor system in Korea is regarded as a progressive system to successfully carry through the preventive policy for protecting the health of inhabitants. The system gives a doctor in charge of an individual household or a workplace to monitor the health and sanitary state of the

inhabitants and take scientific therapeutic measures.

President **Kim Il Sung** defined Korea's medicine as preventive and proposed a plan to introduce the section doctor system already in 1948 and enforced it in an all-round way from 1950.

According to his plan, every hospital organized the section in charge of household and doctors study the life and constitutional features of the inhabitants in charge and take steps in advance to protect their health.

Secondly, this country encourages the physicians to combine their medical treatment and sincerity. The visitors to hospital in Korea can see Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s famous proposition reading.

"There is no incurable disease to physicians with human love" and "Sincerity of physicians is a miraculous medicine".

The cure of disease deals with human beings.

That's why human love should be put ahead of the medical art. Medical treatment is aimed to bring patient to life and so the medical art can't be effective without noble human love.

Korean physicians are channelling their sincerity into medical care from the responsibility as engineers of human life and the sense of obligation to convey the state's free medical care to patients. First of all, they introduce the most effective methods of treatment from the scientific and technical viewpoint.

They can do that by combining modern remedy with traditional remedy, making a complex use of different means

and methods of treatment and ensuring a collective consultation.

Korea actively uses home remedies called Koryo remedies that have been handed down for generations.

We in Sri-Lanka, too, have different treatment methods such as osteopathy and medicinal herb treatment along with modern medical treatment.

Koryo remedies have conveyed the medical art and medicines for generations.

That's why they are popularized and a patient can cure simple diseases by himself without doctor's aid.

Koryo remedies have no ill effect as shown by any modern remedies.

A medicine for an internal organ does not damage another organ.

Koryo remedies have so far proved their superiority.

That's why Korea is thoroughly combines the modern medicine with Koryo remedies.

This country also applies natural treatment by using hot spring, mineral water, slimes and others in addition to different treatment by medicines, operation, radial rays and regimen. Such a complicated cure lightens the patients' pain and completely cures the disease at the earliest possible date. Korea introduced a consultation system called "doctors' consultation".

Consultation involves more than 3 doctors and other related medical workers and supply officials.

Consultation is held either by a hospital or by a department according to the state of disease.

The consultation system is enhancing the responsibility, science and correctness in the cure of disease, by disallowing an individual doctor to have a subjective and arbitrary behaviour and bringing collective wisdom into play.

I admired Korean physicians' sincerity and self-sacrificing spirit. They do not hesitate to dedicate their blood or bone or skin if need be.

In medical treatment doctor, nurse and caretaker are working together.

Frequently, supply workers of hospital, doctor's family and the patient's co-workers show their sincerity.

The sincerity of Korean doctors is really praiseworthy.

For my readers I'd like to introduce here an article of the Korean daily "Rodong Sinmun" telling of the human love of doctors.

"'Public acknowledgement of his service'. Rim Hun Thaek, section head of the Sepho county people's hospital. All people living in the land of Sepho call section head Rim Hun Thaek a man rare to be seen. When a burnt case occurs Rim does not hesitate to graft his skin and transfuse his blood. In order to fulfill his obligation as an engineer of human life he dedicates his bone without hesitation. In holidays he calls on inpatients together with his family and congratulates them on their birthdays."

His sincerity for patients is praised by all people. They

speak highly of his noble human touch.

The Great Leader **Kim Jong Il** said.

"Sincerity is a mental and moral feature of health workers who are responsible for the lives and health of people."

One August day in 2003 a girl was taken to the hospital.

She had her arm broken by an accident.

The girl earnestly begged the doctor to enable her to work again.

But Rim Hun Thaek could not answer readily.

The only method to return her original arm was to transplant a bone.

Rim was deeply impressed to see the girl requesting him to help stand at her revolutionary post again rather than complaining of her pain.

If she is crippled in her girlhood full of laugh and dream, how could her beautiful hope come true!

Feeling heavy in the head, Rim was reminded of her daughter who was of the same age with the girl. He remembered what had happened when her daughter was in the third grade of middle school...

It was the day when the third skin grafting operation for a burnt case was carried out. After finishing the operation Rim stayed in doctor's room. Rim was lost in the thought of what he should do for the girl in a critical condition. Suddenly he heard his daughter call him.

His wife brought his evening meal. She had thought that his husband would not leave the patient alone after operation.

When they were married, she complained of her husband's habit of taking a meal in his office room, though the home was near the hospital.

But now she was helping her husband with sincerity.

When Rim watched his wife tenderly, the daughter found his trousers soaked with blood from the cut skin of his leg.

Looking at the blood, his wife said in tears "Today too..."

Rim said "I could not do otherwise. Only by doing so, can I feel easy."

At this the daughter said "Father, since now I also will live as you". Rim hugged his daughter.

Now Rim felt as if his daughter had been saying "Father, what makes you hesitate? You've so far lived only for others, haven't you?"

At last Rim Hun Thaek made a decision.

Some days later, there was a bone transplanting operation. Rim devoted his bone without hesitation. After the operation the girl warmly grasped the doctor's hand and expressed thanks in tears. Now Rim thought of how to heal her wound.

The weather was very cold.

In spite of the temperature 30 degrees below zero, he walked nearly 20 kilometres and found proper medicines.

When he returned with the precious medicine, all the physicians and nurses in the hospital admired his sincerity.

At last the girl regained her health and returned to her work place.

Since he started to perform a surgical operation, Rim Hun

Thaek has devoted his all to medical service for the people.

On February 10, 2002 the daily "Rodong Shinmun" gave publicity to the news that teachers and pupils who had been burnt severely while quenching a forest fire were brought to life.

Rim Hun Thaek was one of the heroes of the legend.

Rim has long helped a disabled soldier like his real brother with different aid materials and reared domestic animals for the people's army.

He does all his sincere efforts for the collective and society.

That's why the officials and inhabitants in Sepho county speak highly of Rim as a man rare to be seen who is living not for himself but for others.

The praise of the masses is really a high commendation for his devotion for patients.

Now the physicians in Korea are fulfilling their mission as medical workers of the Songun era by channelling all their efforts into medical treatment of men in active service, disabled soldiers and discharged soldiers. Thirdly, Korea places the development of medical science and technique ahead of medical treatment and prevention. Only the development of medical science and technique, can prevention and treatment be successful. Korea has the academy of medical science and medical universities and colleges.

They are active in their scientific research.

The medical workers are occupying the first place in the number of holders of academic degrees and titles.

For the development of medical science and technique Korea is specializing in different fields and constantly carving out new fields.

This country calls on physicians as well as researchers to possess academic degrees and titles.

Korea is annualizing academic interchange with foreign medical scientists.

A new change is achieved in the public health, too, as in all other fields in the Songun era including military affairs.

7. Popularized literature and art, a means of Songun politics

Korea is on the world level in literature and art.

Early in the 1970s Korean Leader **Kim Jong Il** directly guided the work of literature and art, thereby bringing about a renaissance.

Literature and art reflect the requirement of the era and the aspiration of the people.

With an aim to create literature and art fit for the era of Juche he declared literature and art revolution and gave guidance to bring about a new change in the contents and form of literature and art and their creative systems and methods.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** concentrated all his efforts on cinematic art before any other spheres of literature and art and enhanced cinematic art on a high level. Then he generalized the success in opera, drama and other spheres of literature and arts so that a change could take place in all spheres.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** saw to it that precedence was given to cinematizing classical masterpieces created by President **Kim Il Sung** during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

During the anti-Japanese struggle President **Kim Il Sung** conducted vigorous art activities to arouse the people to the struggle against Japanese imperialism while fighting against the enemy.

The art performance showed the Japanese imperialists' brutal murder and plunders of the Korean people and thus evoked anti-Japanese feelings in their hearts.

President **Kim Il Sung** created such art works as "The sea of blood", "A flower girl", "The fate of a self-defence corps man" and "Tell the story, forest!"

Leader **Kim Jong Il** adapted the originals for movies first and then for operas and dramas. In this way he created a new form of them.

In the course of it he brought about revolution in literature and art. The greatest success achieved by Leader **Kim Jong Il** in the creation of literary and art works was the creation of the 5 revolutionary operas including "The sea of blood", "A flower girl", "Tell the story, forest!", " The Song of Mt. Kumgang" and "The story of a nurse".

What was unique in opera creation by Leader **Kim Jong Il** was stanzaic songs, Pangchang, dance as a means of representation and a streaming stage in three dimensions. The 5 revolutionary operas in Korea are utterly different from the former ones in the philosophical depth of contents and representation. They were performed in many countries in Europe and Asia amid great admiration. In Korea there is an opera troupe named after "Sea of Blood" or "Pibada".

There are still alive the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were prototypes of the operas when they were created and performed.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** reviewed and generalized the

successes he achieved while guiding the revolution in literature and art and published such works as "On the art of cinema", "On the art of drama", "On the art of music", "On the art of dance" and "On Juche literature". In the works he put forward the guiding principle for every sphere of literature and art.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s aesthetic view is like this:

Literature and art should reflect the aspiration and demand of the masses of people and serve them. That's why they should be national in form and socialistic in contents and should make the popular masses creators and enjoyers.

Just from this point of view Leader **Kim Jong Il** has led the literature and art of the Juche era to develop their themes, ideas, subject matter and the character of man in conformity with the specific reality of Korea and the life feelings and emotion of the people.

In Korea there does not exist an abstract art apart from the country's specific reality and the idea and sentiment of the masses.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s thought on the mission of literature and art calls on literature and art to be a political propaganda means for arousing the masses of people to revolutionary struggle.

Literature and art in Korea are contributing to the implementation of the Juche revolutionary cause for defending the independence of the popular masses and realizing it.

Every work depicts the heroic feats and beautiful deeds of heroes on a high ideological and artistic plane and thus shows how man should live and struggle. Politics can display the greatest strength only when it is combined with the ideological sentiment and emotion of man.

As a means of politics, literature and art represent the thought of the era and the desire of man artistically and thus spearhead the era and guide the people.

Literature and art in Korea equip people with advanced ideas and educate them to love justice and truth and possess noble and rich sentiment and thus develop people and accelerate social progress.

What is the most miraculous in the development of literature and art in Korea is the fact that, first, literature and art are popularized and the whole country has become artistic, second, music-based politics has been introduced and third, future literatures and artists are growing in large numbers. Above all, Leader **Kim Jong Il** is vigorously pushing ahead with the popularization of literature and art and the building of an artistic country as a policy of the state in order to enhance the role of literature and art in the progress of the era. Popularization of literature and art is to enlist broad masses in literary and art activities and create and develop literature and art of the Songun era with their wisdom and efforts and make all members of society enjoy literature and art to their hearts' content.

The policy is aimed to enable all of them to write, draw,

compose, sing, perform and dance.

Songun culture in Korea is effecting a great change and creating lots of innovations, thereby startling the world public.

In the course of it there are found new and peculiar seeds which would be reflected in literary and art works.

The great change calls for popularized activity in literature and art.

It conforms to their social character, too.

The broad masses of people are creators and witnesses of the beautiful reality and participants in it.

The independent and creative activity of the popular masses is the source of the creation of a new and unique work reflecting the reality in a true and simple manner.

A leaping advance and rapid change of the reality are ceaselessly producing standard-bearers of the progress of the era.

It enables literature and art to depict the diversified activities of different people in a new aspect. Popularization of literature and art brings about innovations in the creation of literary and art works by organizing the creative activities and bringing collectivism into play.

By arousing social interest in literature and art, it makes the whole country artistic.

Now in Korea the literary and art activity is completely popularized.

Every holiday and commemoration day thousands of people dance and sing at squares and streets.

Art performances are given by workers, peasants, students, children and other people.

Contests of instrumental and vocal music, art of narration and one-act play are held every year.

In the course of it all members of society enjoy literature and art reflecting the spirit of the developing era.

Second, what is marvellous is music-based politics. Music is a powerful means to successfully realizing the Songun revolutionary leadership of Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Music is a form of art expressing the idea and sentiment of man emotionally. Music expresses with sound the experiences and sentiment felt by man in the real life in a deep and exquisite manner.

The melody of music is a pleasant and beautiful sound selected and beautified by the aesthetic ideal of man.

That' why, all people is fond of music.

Music appeared along with the appearance of human beings and developed along with the progress of the time.

Today, too, music exists in all places where there is human life.

Beethoven, Tschaikovsky, Mozart and other great masters of music sang of the aspiration of man in his society in beautiful melody.

Therefore, their famous musical pieces are performed widely by people.

With its beautiful melody and forceful rhythm music implants in the hearts of people rich emotion, lively feeling

and warm ardour, thereby inspiring them to display creative strength in the struggle to transform nature and society.

Music is an echo of the era.

In the implementation of the Songun cause politics and music are combined as one.

The music-based politics of Leader **Kim Jong Il** reflects the aspiration and demand of the popular masses and serves them.

It plays a great role in training them into independent and creative beings and arousing them to the revolution and construction.

His music-based politics is rooted in the anti-Japanese revolutionary music of President **Kim Il Sung**.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle President **Kim Il Sung** considered music to be a means of political propaganda to arouse the masses to anti-Japanese struggle and created "Song of Korea", "Song of nostalgia", "Song of anti-Japanese battle", "March of guerrillas" and other songs, thereby opening up the origin of music politics. On the basis of it there were created "Star of Korea", "Song of revolution", "Song of do-or-die battle", "Song of red flag" and other revolutionary songs which displayed great strength in the struggle.

After returning home triumphantly President **Kim Il Sung** developed the Juche-oriented socialist music reflecting the delight, pleasure, pride and revolutionary enthusiasm of the people who turned out in the creation of a new life.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** inherited the tradition to create music suitable to the Songun era and encourage the people to carry out Songun politics.

The mission of music in the Songun era is to back up Songun politics emotionally.

On the road of the trying Songun revolution revolutionary music inspires the people to display indomitable spirit and courage filled with confidence and optimism, passion and hope. Nothing can barter for its strength.

Music represents Songun politics with songs.

The song of Songun revolution is a march of the fighting ranks and a mighty force motivating all army and people to turn out in the struggle.

The keynote of the music-based politics is the song of love bestowed by the leader and the song of loyalty to the leader.

Music inspires the people to practice loyalty to the leader and carry out Songun politics.

In making all people have one idea and work for one purpose no other means is so powerful as music.

Music in the Songun era broadly reflects the noble ideological sentiment and beautiful emotion of those who gripped weapon and support the idea of attaching prime importance to weapon.

Typical of it is the music of the Merited State Chorus.

The Merited State Chorus is the bugler of the supreme headquarters of the Songun era which, holding high the flag

of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, is supporting the Songun-based music policy in the van.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** said the Workers' Party of Korea should have the bugler in its Songun politics as there was the bugler of revolution during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

He went on to say: "Whenever I feel difficult, I see the performance of the Merited State Chorus and get a great strength. When I see the performance, it arouses fresh inspiration and great strength. The performance of the Merited State Chorus is our strength and spirit."

The songs in the Songun era have high appeal and strong influence and are playing their role as a weapon of struggle, a weapon of faith and a weapon of unity to the full.

In Korea there is a golden saying that where song rings loud, the revolution emerges victorious.

A short song can unite tens of million people and repeal a formidable adversary.

Loud singing is followed by high revolutionary spirit and great success.

Songun politics starts with songs and advances with songs.

Fourth, another miraculous point in the development of literature and art in Korea is the fact that future experts of literature and art are growing in large numbers.

Popularization of literature and art makes the masses of people creators of literature and art and thus produces many

promising personnel in literature and art. Literature stands in the van.

Literature is humanics that describes man and his life. Literature elucidates the essence of the human issue in man and life and thus teaches the truth of life and leads man along the road of a genuine life.

It is the basis of the creation of film, drama, opera and other literary and art works.

If we are to create a film, we should have a scenario and if we are to produce a drama or opera, we also should have a script and libretto.

Excellent literary works are the foundation for developing all spheres of art.

In order to produce more literary works portraying a typical man of the Songun era Korea advanced the policy to popularize literature and brings up literature correspondents, thereby expanding the ranks of writers without let-up.

Literature correspondent is non-professional writer who creates a literary work while working in different fields of the national economy.

Literature correspondent knows the reality well because he directly participates in labour.

In the reality he can find a new and unique thing and create a work with marked individuality.

In order to expand the ranks of writers the Korean Union of Writers registers correspondent writers and systematically brings them up under the guidance of writers of medium

standing.

It convenes a national meeting of literature correspondents and estimates their works, awarding prizes for them and publishing them.

It also organizes a regular short course.

Korea finds out talented children in film, drama, music, dance and fine arts and trains them into future literators and artists. Preschools find out inborn talent of children and lead them to develop their talent systematically under the guidance of experts. As a result, many little artists, little calligraphers and little poets have been produced.

They further develop their talent in primary and middle schools and grow into writers and artists of the future.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** meets talented children and see their talented works, encouraging them to be excellent artists, calligraphers, poets, writers and musicians in the future.

Recently too, he was informed of a 6-year old artist and calligrapher in a local kindergarten and saw them picturing and writing together with leading officials of the army.

On the occasion he gave the children souvenirs needed for developing their talent and posed for a photograph together with kindergarteners who had found and developed their talent. He wished the children happy future.

Literature and art of Korea is on a high level today and also promising a bright future.

8. Soldiers' loyalty for the leader and the country

Collective heroism and self-sacrificing spirit are an essential character of the Korean soldiers who are the main force of Songun politics.

In Korea military service is said to be as good as attending a political university.

While serving in the army, the soldiers realize how great their leader is, why the country is more precious than their only lives and why they should think of their comrades and other people ahead of themselves and respect them.

During military service they harden their minds and bodies and strengthen their faith and will in the struggle of self-reliance and fortitude.

They experience how important and honorable it is to defend their leader and country and protect their families and all other people.

In the course of it they train themselves ideologically, mentally and physically.

In Korea servicemen are the supreme incarnation of resolute defense of the leader, standard-bearer and shock brigade in fulfilling the order of the Supreme Commander and dear brothers and sisters and sons and daughters of the people.

In Korea the people's army regard the resolute defense of the leader as their first and foremost duty and the most sacred

and honorable task.

The leader is the destiny of the country and nation and symbol of all happiness.

Life and death of a country and nation and welfare and future of the people depend on the leader. As the supreme brain of the revolution and the centre of unity and leadership the leader plays a decisive role in carving out the destiny of a nation. As we can not look forward to a flower without the sun, so we can not expect any victory in the revolution without the leader's guidance.

That's why the Korean People's Army considers the resolute defense of the leader to be their first and foremost mission.

In Korea President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il** are great persons who have played a decisive role in carving out the destiny of the nation with a five thousand year long history.

By leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary war to victory President **Kim Il Sung** brought liberation to the Korean nation and by building a new country he brought about a cradle of life.

Under the Songun politics of Leader **Kim Jong Il** Korea is shedding its light to the whole world as a great nation in ideology, politics and military affairs. Therefore, it is too natural that the Korean people should look up to and support President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il** and the people's army, the guard of the Songun politics should regard

the resolute defence of the leader as their mission based on moral obligation.

In Korea the people's army soldiers are giving the highest play to the spirit of defending the leader resolutely in return for the affection of President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il** for them.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** has unfolded Songun politics under the slogan "Let me build a new society with trust and love" and is leading the people's army soldiers with his love and trust.

On the road of his endless inspection of the front he has always found himself among the soldiers and showed deep concern not only to their training and implementation of military tasks, but their life and rest.

In Korea there are many exciting stories concerning his meticulous affection for the soldiers.

Examining the padded clothes of soldiers, he noted that cold wind might come in through the holes made by needles and saw to it that the method of sewing military clothing was changed.

Seeing the hands of girl soldiers chapped in sea wind, he saw that medicinal cream was sent to them.

Studying the greatness of their leader theoretically, the people's army soldiers are deeply moved at his deep love for them and defend their leader resolutely in the whole course of their military service. The Korean People's Army inherited the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions created by President

Kim Il Sung.

As the anti-Japanese guerrillas considered the leader to be their destiny and future and a symbol of victory, so the people's army soldiers are always devoting their all to guarding the safety of Leader **Kim Jong Il** and realizing his ideas and cause. Travelers to Korea can hear many stories concerning the people's army soldiers' resolute defense of the leader.

One day a plane happened to catch fire due to engine trouble during a flying drill.

The commanding post and leading pilot gave an order to bail out of the plane.

But the pilot nosed his plane to sea and blasted himself there.

As soon as the unexpected engine trouble was found, the commander had repeated his order to bail out 8 times in 25 seconds.

If he had bailed out, the burning plane must have dropped on a city.

So he turned the plane towards a mountain, but there too, he faced a danger to damage human lives, and so he flew towards sea again.

But at that time the plane flamed up.

The pilot quit the plane when it lost altitude, so he could not be saved.

The bailing out of the plane took only 0.5 seconds.

Therefore, if he had quit the plane immediately after the

trouble occurred, he would have escaped. But he gave up the chance.

Flying in the air above the city, he saw the bronze statue of President **Kim Il Sung** among high-rise apartment buildings.

Here is another example of resolute defense of the leader.

A few years ago a forest fire occurred on a mountain. 17 soldiers of the Korean People's Army sacrificed themselves to safeguard slogan-bearing trees at a revolutionary site.

When President **Kim Il Sung** led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, commanding officers and soldiers had barked trees at every camping site and written there slogans to arouse people to anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle

The slogan-bearing trees are preserved, greatly contributing to educating people in anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions.

The struggle of soldiers to save the slogan-bearing trees shows the high spirit of defending the leader resolutely of people's army soldiers who have grown up in the care of Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

A newspaper's article introduced the exciting fact as follows.

"---17 phoenixes---"

On March 29 last fire flared up on mountain ridges at a revolutionary site. Facing the unexpected scene, a man, head of "Comrade **Kim Il Sung**'s Revolutionary Idea Study Room" at Ri In Su-led unit of the Korean People's Army

informed his unit of the accident and rushed to the district of slogan-bearing trees.

He was followed by Ro In Dok, Ro Yong Sun and other soldiers and lecturers at the revolutionary site.

The fire was too fierce to put down.

In the wind blowing 20 meters per second the flame spread with terrible noise.

Looking at the flame sweeping the mountain, a company political instructor shouted to soldiers:

"We might die in the flames. If you are ready, follow me. This is not an order."

At this a commissioned officer Choe Yong Jin replied:

"We are prepared. The slogan-bearing trees at the revolutionary site are more valuable than our lives". With a death-defying pledge to save the trees left by anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners the soldiers plunged into a sea of fire.

Mammoth trees fell and rocks burst in flames with a terrific sound in which the loud voice of Kim Jong Jin resounded on the mountain.

"Comrades, the respected Supreme Commander said the revolutionary slogan-bearing trees are eternal treasures of our revolution. Nothing can take their places.

Let us defend with our lives the letters anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners wrote with faith." The loud shout "Defend" subdued the noise of the fierce flames.

A do-or-die battle took place in flames to save the

slogan-bearing trees.

In the belching flames and suffocating smoke the soldiers displayed super-human strength to cover the letters on trees with clay.

In anticipation of an unexpected accident they had laid bags of clay and two bottles of water around every slogan-bearing tree.

They kneaded clay in water. The clothes of soldiers caught fire and flames were suffocating them.

The soldiers held the kneaded clay on their breasts and approached the trees.

Even falling, they did not loosen their hold on clay. They plastered the clay on the letters.

In the fierce flames Kim Jong Jin felt exhausted more and more.

The whole body burnt and pieces of flesh fell down from his body.

Unable to find any other way-out, he took off a red hot iron plate protecting a tree and embraced the tree.

He put the clay on the letters.

When slogan-bearing trees caught fire, Ro In Dok, Choe Yong Jin and Kim Yong Gi embraced the trees to protect them from fire.

Ro In Dok shouted:

"Never, never, these priceless letters!"

Ro Yong Sun, Pak Song Ok, Choe Sun Yong and other girl soldiers took off their padded clothes and covered the trees

with them and embraced the trees.

Looking around the other girls, Ro Yong Sun said:

"Comrades, dangerous. Step back".

"No, we will share our fate with you!" shouted girl soldiers.

In the flames somebody shouted, waving her hand.

"We shall never die. If the slogan trees are safe, we shall not fall, either."

The flames got fiercer, enveloping their bodies.

But nobody stepped back. A little distance down in the valley there was a stream.

If rolling down, they could get there in a few seconds.

But no one rolled down, because all of them regarded it as a shameful act, a treachery.

Even when a spark touches our skin, we cringe a moment.

But even the flames enveloping their bodies could neither burn down their pledge to defend the treasure of revolution which is more precious than their lives, nor make them step back.

Their physical suffering in the flames was beyond description. But nobody let out a scream.

Echoing through the mountain were slogans such as "Let us defend to the end" and "Let us defend resolutely".

They were literally phoenixes.

When the flame was subsiding and smoke was lifting, officials of the unit arrived there. They were astonished at the looks of the phoenixes.

They were Kim Jong Jin, Ro In Dok, ChoeYong Jin, Ro Yong Sun, Kim Pyong Gi, Pak Jong Su, Kim Yong Sun, Jo Kwang rae, Ri Un Hyok, Ryang gang Gun, Kim Chang Guk, Ji Kyong Ok, Han Kum Ok, Choe Sun Yong, Pak Song Ok, Kim Chun Hui and Song Hyon Ok.

They were hardened like group sculptures embracing slogan-bearing trees. It was difficult to discern who was who.

They were surprised once again to find badges with the portrait of father Leader **Kim Il Sung** in their fists.

The soldiers were gripping the badges in clay to prevent them from burning in fire.

The officials took off the clay the soldiers had plastered while their strength lasted.

The moment they were wrapped in solemn feelings to see the letters remaining vivid.

"Long live the famous anti-Japanese Commander General **Kim Il Sung**", "Let us defeat the Japs to regain our motherland", "Long live national liberation.", "Let us fight for Korea's independence", "Resolutely fight against Japan with patriotism", "Unity-Secret meeting", "20 million fellow countrymen, sincerely aid the Korean anti-Japanese army fighting for independence" and "Blue sea of the motherland, the day is not distant when we will display your spirit. Wait for the day".

The slogans had been written by anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners with their hearts.

The slogans were defended by young soldiers in the

1990s.

Reading the slogans, people burst out sobbing and shouted.

"Comrades, open your eyes. The letters of the slogan-bearing trees are alive so vividly. You can not be dead".

This is how the 17 indomitable soldiers finished their last.

The flames could burn their bodies, but could neither burn nor break their pledge to defend the leader resolutely.

In the rigorous moment of life or death many hero soldiers of the people's army chose not the way to life, but the way to death to defend the leader resolutely.

The people's army soldiers cherish the faith that their youth and lives are all needed for the safety of the headquarters of revolution and on the road of defending the leader they are happy and honorable even in trial and sacrifice.

With such a faith they become rifles and bombs to defend the leader resolutely.

Secondly, the people's army soldiers are carrying through the order and direction of the Supreme Commander without question in any difficult condition.

In Songun politics the people's army is the pillar of the state and the main force of revolution.

The security of the socialist country and the welfare of the people are all guaranteed by the struggle of the people's army who are devotedly carrying through the order of the Supreme

Commander.

Because of the importance of its mission the people's army has a well-regulated system of order and direction and its activity is ensured by its high organization and discipline. The combat action of the people's army soldiers is accompanied by adversity and sacrifice because they should defend the leader, the country and the people at the cost of their lives. With its revolutionary and militant discipline and heroic self-sacrificing spirit the Korean people's army is carrying through the order and direction of the Supreme Commander without question. The people's army has high collectivist spirit and strong unity.

With a burning hatred for the imperialists the people's army is fighting uncompromisingly in accomplishing the socialist cause.

Under the Songun politics the people's army has utterly smashed the armed provocation of the US imperialists more than 200 times in the sky and on the land and the sea over the past 10 years.

Possessed of militant disposition, the people's army wins any fierce fight without fail. When a US army helicopter equipped with a high-performance appliance violated the territorial air of Korea, a sergeant of the people's army shot it down with small arms at a stroke.

When the US army fired rifles and guns at the Korean side in the demilitarized zone of the military demarcation line, people's army soldiers smashed the enemy's pillboxes and

artillery emplacements at once, thereby frustrating the enemy's new war moves.

A people's army pursuit plane overpowered a US "RC reconnaissance plane", the alleged king in the sky and thus stupefied the enemy.

With such militant disposition the people's army soldiers captured the US armed spy ship "Pueblo" and shot down a spy aircraft "EC-121" in the 1960s and the 1970s. In the socialist construction, too, they carried out many difficult projects in support of Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s intention, thereby contributing to the prosperity of the country.

Taean friendship glass factory, Anbyon youth power plant, Kim Won Gyun Pyongyang conservatoire and large areas of land realignment are all fruition of the people's army soldiers' devoted implementation of order and direction.

Holding up the slogan of loyalty and faith "Let us undertake both national defense and socialist construction" the people's army soldiers are fulfilling any order and direction.

Next, the people's army soldiers have a very high comradeship and love for the people.

In social relations the Koreans attach a very great importance to comradeship. It is because they believe that comrades should share idea and will as well as word and deed.

Revolutionary comradeship is a self-sacrificing and devoted love between those who fight for the same idea and purpose.

On the road of Songun revolution the men of the people's army share idea and intention and thus share destiny too.

There are many beautiful stories about self-sacrifice for comrades.

An officer covered an exploding hand grenade with his body to save his men at the cost of his life.

An army surgeon and nurse plunged into a burning ward to save patients.

A sergeant checked a motorcar rolling down a hill with his body to rescue his comrades from danger and some soldiers plunged into a dangerous place before others, losing their legs and eyes.

It is a virtue of the people's army to think of their comrades before themselves and devote their blood, flesh and even lives to comrades without hesitation.

The people's army soldiers are united firmly by trust in and love for their comrades and displaying collective heroism in military action as one man.

In modern warfare where the front and rear are not separated the army and people are to fight in the same trench shoulder to shoulder.

The army safeguards the people from the enemy's aggression, but it is unthinkable about a strong army without the people's help and support.

In Korea the army and people are united firmly as one. The army thinks of the people and the people love the army as their kinsfolk. The army and people help each other.

When people undergo difficulty, the army actively helps them in terms of manpower and material. Meanwhile, the people are always assisting the army materially and morally.

A soldier plunged into a house on fire and saved the people's lives and properties and another soldier rescued a drowning child and yet another soldier helped lonely old people. There are many stories of that kind.

The people help soldiers build up barracks with their material reserves install cultural and technical apparatuses and send musical instruments and amusement facilities.

In Korea there are "Our factory-our post" and "Our farm-our post" for the army and people to have constant relations.

The Korean people are devoting their all to soldiers and the people's army is serving the people devotedly. They are forming a harmonious family of General **Kim Jong Il**.

The love and obligation formed between the army and people on the road of supporting the Songun politics of Leader **Kim Jong Il** are the motive force enabling them to overcome the trial and hardship created by the United States' scheme to isolate and stifle the DPRK and to go along the road of independence vigorously.

The most powerful strength to transform nature and society lies in the inexhaustible might of the masses of people.

Revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness are displayed most highly under comradely unity.

In this sense comradeship is called an eternal vitality of the revolution in Korea.

9. Militant and optimistic Kim Il Sung nation

Korea is overflowing with the revolutionary soldiers' spirit.

It is one of the methods of work of Leader **Kim Jong Il** to create a model at a place and generalize it in the whole society.

The people's army has a powerful strength no other collective can rival in organization, discipline and unity. It is the standard-bearer of Songun politics in ideological and mental traits, too. With the people's army as a model, Korea makes all members of society strong in ideas and confidence and thus consolidates its own revolutionary force. What is the most important in generalizing the model of the people's army in society is to equip the members of society with the revolutionary spirit of soldiers so that they can work and live in the spirit and manner.

Confrontation with the enemy is confrontation of ideas and confidence rather than that of combat and technical equipment.

A war is fought not between weapons, but between men who deal with them.

Therefore, those who have weak combat and technical devices can win a fight against the enemy by means of strong ideas and confidence.

It was proved by victories in the anti-imperialist struggle of Sri-Lanka and other countries which had been colonies or subjugated in the past. In Korea the revolutionary soldiers' spirit has been generalized in the whole society.

As a result, all the Korean people are displaying the self-sacrificing spirit in resolutely safeguarding Leader **Kim Jong Il**, devotedly carrying through his ideas and lines and working for their organization and collective.

The revolutionary soldiers' spirit is manifested, above all, in resolutely safeguarding Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

In Korea President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il** are intimate fathers and great teachers of the people rather than their leaders. In the past the Korean people suffered harsh suppression and plunder as a colonial nation. Only after President **Kim Il Sung** liberated the country, could they receive human treatment and enjoy a worthwhile life. President **Kim Il Sung** made them the masters of the country and power, distributing land to landless peasants, providing factories to workers without the means of production and enforcing sexual equality for women who suffered feudal ill-treatment.

President **Kim Il Sung** provided children with a right to be educated at public expense and the citizens with a right to receive medical treatment free of charge.

He led the government officials to work for the people and led all people to help and lead each other forward on the road of creating welfare for the people, thereby converting the

whole society into a large harmonious family.

Though they had been suppressed and exploited in the past, the Korean people came to enjoy independence and creativity to the full.

Such an epoch-making change let them deeply feel how great their leader is and how valuable their power is.

Experience in the reality is by far stronger than logical cognition.

The Korean people owe their liberation, happiness and prosperity to President **Kim Il Sung**.

That's why they look up to the President as their real father and accept his instruction as an absolute truth and the most justifiable thing.

Now the ideological, political and public relations in Korea are maintained as were created and protected by President **Kim Il Sung**.

After President **Kim Il Sung** passed away the imperialists attempted to lead Korea to reform and opening. In reply to that Leader **Kim Jong Il** declared: Don't expect any change in me.

Now Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s thinking and activities are concentrated on how to further glorify President **Kim Il Sung**'s achievements.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s posture is to hold President **Kim Il Sung** in high esteem as father of socialist Korea. Leader **Kim Jong Il** devotes all his wisdom and energy to adding luster to President **Kim Il Sung**'s ideas, lines and

policies.

The Songun politics of Leader **Kim Jong Il** is the development of President **Kim Il Sung**'s idea on giving precedence to military affairs and weapon to suit the demand of the situation.

Koreans say that Leader **Kim Jong Il** is just the same with President **Kim Il Sung** because they are alike in ideas, leadership and virtues.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is bestowing the same affection and care on the people as President **Kim Il Sung** did. That's why the Korean people are holding Leader **Kim Jong Il** in high esteem as their father, teacher and leader along with President **Kim Il Sung**.

The Korean people's posture of resolutely defending the leader is proceeding from such viewpoint. The Korean people's resolute defense of the leader is manifested in their act to glorify the eternal life of President **Kim Il Sung** and carry through his teachings better.

It is also displayed in supporting Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s guidance more faithfully.

Korea erected bronze statues of President **Kim Il Sung** in Pyongyang and provincial capitals associated with his on-site guidance.

There are caretakers in charge of the statues.

But Korean people volunteer to take care of the statues. They regard their caretaking not as merely devoting their labor, but expressing their greeting to the leader and

informing him of their work.

On holidays and commemoration days many people, young and old, visit the statues with bunches of flowers, floral baskets or flowers and greet him.

Soldiers at a great distance send bunch of fragrant flowers by passenger car to place them at the foot of the statue.

Every year since the death of the President a girl soldiers' company has made bunches with flowers in and around their unit and sent them to Pyongyang by a passenger car. People in Korea call the company a field flower girls' company.

Every year Korea holds flower festivals to exhibit Kimilsungias and Kimjongilias which are called immortal flowers, to celebrate the birthdays of President **Kim Il Sung** and Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Kimilsungia is a tropical plant and blooms in late summer and Kimjongilia is a subtropical plant and is in full bloom in summer.

The flowers bloom in high temperature above 20 degrees and 70-80 percent of humidity.

It costs much labor as well as scientific management to bring them into bloom on February and April in spring (the seasons of 10 degrees below zero and 10 degrees)

At that time, however, many army units, establishments and individuals bring the flowers into bloom and exhibit them at the festival in token of their respect for their leaders.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by President **Kim Il Sung** his guerrillas attacked Japanese ruling

apparatuses in northern Korea and punished evil officials.

The places and areas where revolutionary organizations were active among the inhabitants have been designated as revolutionary battle sites and historic places.

The revolutionary battle sites and historic places, too, are managed by the residents themselves in token of their respect for the President's cause.

After President **Kim Il Sung** passed away Leader Kim **Jong Il** saw to it that the President was laid in state in the palace where he had worked in his lifetime.

The Kumsusan memorial palace is surrounded by a large arboretum.

In Korea many working people and school youth and children plant beautiful flowers and rare trees there with sincerity in an effort to see President **Kim Il Sung** laid in state in a fresher and more beautiful flower garden.

Over the past 10 years the arboretum was planted with 150,000 trees and flowering shrubs of 3,000 species including 5,000 trees of 30 species from foreign countries to pray for his eternal life.

The arboretum of the Kumsusan Memorial Palace was built with so much care that an expert in world plants admired it, saying:

"The arboretum of the Kumsusan memorial Palace in Korea is not an academic arboretum, but a world's botanical museum, living plants' storehouse and gene storehouse for the welfare of the people. This kind of arboretum can not be

found in any other place of the world."

The sincerity of Koreans to add luster to the eternal life of the leader is shown in many aspects including their efforts to preserve his old home and other relics and remains better.

The Korean people are very energetic in implementing the teachings of President **Kim Il Sung** and the policy of Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Now the immediate task of the Korean people is to build a great prosperous and powerful nation with the might of Songun politics.

For the purpose, the industrial establishments are pushing ahead with a comprehensive technical reconstruction and the agricultural sector is introducing scientific farming methods on the basis of land realignment and natural stream-type irrigation water channel project.

Korea set about land realignment during the arduous march and leveled and rezoned 600,000 hectares of arable land into standardized fields for mechanization.

Through the seed revolution this country developed high yield varieties fit for the areas and introduced two cropping.

It is also cultivating potato and soybean to increase food production.

Dynamic construction of hydro-electric power stations is going on to use abundant water resources for the economic development.

Giving priority to the preceding process creditably, it keeps the balance between the sectors of the economy.

It increases coal and iron ore production and finds out new raw material resources to complete the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

Here is an example showing how much energetic the Korean workers are to build a great prosperous and powerful nation.

The following happened in 2006 when three miners were tunneling at a pit face.

One of them was an experienced miner in his thirties and another was a young man in his twenties.

All of a sudden, a coal bed collapsed because of the changed ground pressure.

It was an unexpected circumstance.

An old miner in his fifties who had experienced such a change more than once cried "Step back".

He threw the other two miners out of the pit.

The moment coal poured on his head.

The two miners tried to rescue the buried fellow.

After all, the three miners were all shut in the pit. The fallen coal heaped so much as should be dug out for several days.

The young miner was disappointed and asked the old miner; "Is there any way out of this dead end?”

Guessing how large an amount of coal had fallen, the old miner calmly suggested making blast holes and encouraged the other two miners to join him.

At the pit face that was only several ten meters he began

to work, singing the "Song of Comradeship".

In Korea the "Song of Comradeship" represents the struggle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. Koreans like to sing the song whenever they are faced with difficult situation.

Even on the rugged path, we will tide over trials Even inflames we will share life and death The love of comrades is more valuable than gold We look up to Hanbyol not to break our pledge

The other two miners joined him in singing and tunneling.

At first they used all of their safety helmet lamps, but soon, they worked only with one lamp, anticipating that they might work longer.

They worked for three days when the safety helmet lamps and the power of drills expired.

They had neither food, nor water. They were dead tired. The young miner was faint with thirst.

The other two miners were not yet unconscious and sang the song titled "Where are you, dear General".

During the Korean War men of the people's army in the enemy rear had sung the song, yearning for President **Kim Il Sung**.

At their voices the young miner came to himself. But soon all of them fainted from fatigue.

Outdoors senior officials, miners and a relief team worked hard day and night to rescue them.

They removed the fallen coal and opened the pit in 98 hours.

Fortunately, the three miners recovered consciousness soon after the pit was opened. The moment when they saw their comrades, they apologized for having hindered the production of coal.

This is the true feature of miners of Korea who bridged over the adverse situation with confidence like phoenix.

Just with that spirit Korean workers carry through the instruction of Leader **Kim Jong Il** devotedly. In the broken narrow pit they glorified their lives by continuing to work 4 nights and 5 days to produce more coal.

Regarding the line of death as their battle position in the worst danger in which the pit might fall at any moment, they made 18 blast holes.

When they were faint with fatigue, they inspired each other, saying "Leader **Kim Jong Il** watches us, let us rise."

After they gained consciousness too, they thought of the coal production before anything else.

In Korea people like to say a famous proposition. That is "With a firm belief in Leader **Kim Jong Il** we would never die, but emerge victorious."

The south of Korea is sea bound on three sides and the north borders seas on the east and west.

Sometimes there occurs an incident that soldiers or fishermen of the north are detained in the south while drifting on the sea in an unexpected storm.

The south Korean authorities tempt them to settle in south Korea.

The south Korean authorities interrogate or threaten or appease them, letting them see gorgeous streets and shops.

This notwithstanding, the detained soldiers and fishermen return home.

When a south Korean examiner fails to call the honorific title of Leader **Kim Jong Il**, they strongly demand that he should call the honorific title correctly. When he tries to force them to say what unit they belong to and where it is stationed, they refuse to answer, saying that is a military secret.

Reporting of the self-confident manner of the soldiers, a south Korean paper said under the title "The north shown by a drifter soldier".

"In the course of examination Jong Kwan Son upheld Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il** like God.

We can not but be amazed at it.

What is noteworthy is the fact that the posture of Jong represents the mental state of the people's army and its atmosphere.

From the outset Jong said he would defend Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il**.

During the inquiry he said the people's army defends Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il** at the risk of their lives and does not fear any war.

It bespeaks of how thorough their education is."

He was trained as a courageous soldier by the revolutionary soldiers' spirit of the of the people's army who do not know any hesitation or vacillation even in a fierce

battle field decisive of life and death.

Collectivism is the basis of socialism.

It is because genuine human relations can be formed only in a social collective where people share the destiny.

In a socio-political collective not only the independence of the collective, but the independence of an individual is respected toe the maximum and human relations are relationship of love and trust.

Love and trust between human beings produce beautiful traits of devoting oneself for one's comrades and helping those who are in difficult state.

The laudable trait to mitigate one's comrade's suffering wit one's effort can be found in many girls' marrying disabled soldiers.

Some of the people's army soldiers are wounded in the course of combat and training to fight against the US imperialists' moves to isolate and stifle Korea. They are indomitable soldiers who fought at the risk of their lives to bridge over an unexpected situation and rescue their comrades in danger.

Some of them lost their legs or sight.

Though they performed great feats, they need the help of other people.

Korean women regard it as their obligation and laudable deed in the Songun era to marry disabled soldiers and share their whole lives with them.

The wives of disabled soldiers are to serve as the legs and

eyes of their disabled husbands with much physical and mental burden.

But their faces are never clouded because they are proud to mitigate the pain of their unfortunate comrades.

Mass media of Korea give wide publicity to the wives of disabled soldiers as flowers in the Songun era and enterprises and residents around them sincerely help them. Some families in Korea rear tens of orphans respectively or look after helpless old peoples as their real sons or daughters or parents.

If there occurs any disaster, the state and collective help the sufferers. It is a Korean style method to deal with disaster and a unique beautiful trait.

The rage of nature owing to global warming gives rise to earthquake, tidal waves, flood and other disasters in succession.

Natural disaster is not an exception in case of Korea.

Years ago 3 meter high waves hit Sin islet of the Amnok River, the biggest river in Korea.

The whole of the village was submerged.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** issued an order to a people's army unit to rescue the victims.

Immediately, airplanes took off and amphibians and other boats surrounded the islet.

People's army divers rescued the drifting people and helicopters pulled up the drowning people through ladders.

The amphibians and boats searched every dwelling in the islet and brought all of the residents to the safe place without

exception.

The relief party on stand-by gave medical examination to the rescued people and stabilized their lives.

At the news the whole country aided the sufferers with quilts, clothes, household utensils and food.

In Korea many young people volunteer to work at farms and coal and other mines despite the severe natural environment and hard work.

The Korean youths are aspiring to spend their youthful days not in comfortable and quiet circumstances, but at difficult work places.

The Korean young boys and girls prefer field flowers blooming in cold wind and snow to those in a hot house.

It is because the worthwhile life in the youthful days lies in performing meritorious services that they can remember for all life.

Middle school leavers volunteer to work at youth work teams of farms and ex-soldiers also volunteer to work in difficult fields of the economic construction.

What is common in their beautiful traits displayed in different spheres of life is that all of them think of their comrades and their country ahead of themselves and devote themselves to them.

Comradeship and patriotism lie in devotion to organization, the collective, comrades and the country. It is the ideological basis of the single-minded unity of Korea.

Korea's single-minded unity is unbreakable because it is

not a business-like unity, but a unity based on the love and trust between comrades.

Just this unity is the source of strength of Korea and its size can't be measured in a mathematical manner.

Just herein lies the indomitable might of Songun politics.

Conclusion

Now this planet has more than 200 countries.

Every country has its own nomenclature, national anthem and national flag.

Their ideas, ideals and systems are varied.

However, the masses of people aspire for peace, prosperity and development from the demand of human life.

On the basis of it human beings are conducting the independent and creative activities and political, economic, military and cultural apparatuses are working to embody them.

I wrote this book for clarifying the features of the independent and creative activities of the DPRK that are different from other countries'.

It is because I thought it would help understand Korea and study its experiences and lessons different from those of other countries.

As you've felt in the book, Korea is a country with a great potential power. Though modest and simple, the Korean people have will and faith strong enough to overcome any hardship.

Korea has not specific natural resource worth announcing to the world.

It lacks many resources needed for the economic life such as petroleum, cocks and rubber.

The Korean people, however, are neither disappointed, nor

reliant on others.

They do not look to others for aid.

It is the unanimous viewpoint of the Korean people that as long as they have Leader **Kim Jong Il**, powerful armed forces and single-minded unity, they can build a great prosperous and powerful nation in reliance on their own resources and strength and their own science and technology.

Sweeping aside all obstacles, the Korean people successfully underwent the "Arduous march" and forced march under the slogan "Let us laugh off trials" and now they have entered the stage of leap.

Holding up the slogan "Let us open up a great heyday of Songun Korea with a firm confidence in victory", the Korean people are striving to build an economic power and improve the people's livelihood.

Korea rehabilitated its economy destroyed by the war, created the Chollima era and laid down the foundation to revitalize the economy from the arduous march.

In view of all facts I believe that this country would achieve the target of economic construction for this year and also the objective of the building of a great prosperous and powerful nation.

If you, my readers, know my view and purpose, you would agree with me and deepen your understanding on Korea.

- The end -